4:Grajdanzev--191-193 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans-1-3
116, 553, 563, 723, 177.65 Japan
636.65

"In any case. the Japanese government understands the abnormality of the situation [i.e. the unexpressed and expressed hostility of the people of Taiwan toward the Japanese--analyst] and the dangers connected with [192] it. To this 'domestic' consideration a special consideration of grand strategy is added. The militarists of Japan realize that the successful management of the Eastern Asia Co-prosperity sphere cannot be realized without the goodwill of at least some groups of the local population. They plan to retain the semifeudal organization of the Dutch Indies, Thailand, Malaya, etc., but to supplement it on the one hand with direct control over rajahs, sultans, chiefs and so on, on the other hand with an indirect control through the Chinese. In each country of Southeastern Asia there are millions of Chinese, chiefly of Kwangtung and Fukien origin. Their numbers could be easily increased, because through administrative measures their immigration has been kept down. In some countries only a very small number were admitted annually; in other permits to immigrate were given more or less freely, but on condition of payment of a very high head tax. The Japanese can easily double or treble the number of immigrants, putting as the only condition of migration a guarantee of the 'political reliability' of the emigrant. The Chinese have played an extremely important part in the economic life of the countries of Southeastern Asia. This part would be greatly increased on the one hand through repeal of certain limitations upon the activities of the Chinese, on the other hand through the systematic financial assistance given by the Japanese banks to the Chinese businessman, especially to middlemen. Of

course, the activities of the Chinese would be controlled by the Japanese, and here the Chinese from Taiwan come into the picture. Many of them beside their own native language speak Japanese also. The number of such persons can be easily increased, especially if the youth of Taiwan knows that lucrative positions will be opened for them. Thus, two lines of control can be used: on the political side—local population—rajahs—the Japanese commissioners—Tokyo; on the economic side—local population—Chinese middlemen controlled by the Taiwanese or with the help of the Taiwanese—the Japanese monopolistic concerns. The local population will be then thoroughly con-[193] trolled by the Japanese; on the other hand it will be racially divided and unable to present a united front against its masters. The Chinese will know that their interests and privileges depend upon the favor of the Japanese, their economic interests will oppose the interests of the local population. The Japanese militarists hope in this way to reconcile the native population of the island to alien rule. They declare that the greatest immediate problem in respect to the Chinese population of the island is kominka or turning them into imperial people, or more simply, some kind of assimilation. A campaign for the spread of the Japanese language is being conducted; the Chinese are encouraged to change their names into Japanese; various patriotic and chauvinistic societies have been established in order to influence the mind of the Chinese youth. One should not conclude from these facts that the Japanese want to establish a racial equality in this

4:Crajdanzev--191-193 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans-3
116, 553, 563, 723, 177.65 Japan
636.65

'co-prosperity' sphere. The Japanese authorities complain that very few islanders change their names. Actually only a few hundred have used this privilege. However, this change of name is not so simple: each case has to be approved by the governor, and it is clear that approval is given only to those who can prove their complete fidelity to their masters."

40: Kirk --20 [3] S-2 (no date) 1941 Formosans
116, 178, 185, 553

"Beginning with 1940, the 2,600th anniversary year of the Empire, Formosans have been permitted to take Japanese names. It may be significant that in the eight months just prior to the writer's visit only 367 families had signified their willingness to change their Chinese names.

In striking contrast to this nonconformity in Formosa, the Koreans, who received the same invitation, have adopted Japanese names almost 100 per cent. A distinguished American religious leader explained to the writer that the Koreans are docile and easily led, while the Formosans are more stubborn in their resistance to change."